WALLACK'S THEATER.
WALLACK'S THEATER.
W. Das Bernot.

OLYMPIG THRATER.
THIS ETENING-TERASURS TROVE; A NEW-YORK STORY. NEW-YORK THRATER.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING—FAUST. The Worrell States.

THIS EVENING-ROMEO AND JULIET.

FIFTH-AVE OPERA-HOUSE. THE EVENING-Gree & Christ's Ministris-THE RIVALS' BENDER VOUS-LOI THE POOR INDIAN, &c.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
THUS EVENING-THE ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

## Business Notices.

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or the water of the Missinguioi Spring are wonderful. It never falls in a cutamons diseases, and is a specific for Bright's disease and other disease of the Schlerge. For sale by the principal Druggists, of whom namphic of remarkable cures can be obtained. L. H. Hardoon, Agent, Missisquishrongs, Mondon, Vermont. URISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.-The best ever

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"PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST

The cetate of the late Lucius Manlius Sargent, it is d, will exceed \$300,000 Mr. John Savage of New-York delivered a lecture at Troy, last evening, before the Iriah societies, on "Wolfe Tone and the English Interest in Ireland."

Gov. Fenton appointed the Hon. James A. Bell of Derter, Jefferson County, as Trustee of the Willard Asylum for the Insane, in place of W. V. V. Rosa.

The gentlemen of the Surratt jury are, with perhaps one or two exceptions, of first-class standing in Washington. One is a wood dealer, another a real estate segunt, another a hatter, two are paper hangers, another an extensive business, two are greers, and one is a dealer in fancy dress goods. Politically the jury is connervative, though not more than two or three are any way promisent in politics. Only one or two of the gentlemen are Catholics. The gentlemen of the Surratt jury are, with per-

Mr. George W. Allen, of The Wayne County Herald. Mr. George W. Allen, of The Wayne County Herald, Honesdaie, Pn., has accepted a type-setting challenge from George M. Boster, of The Weekly Eagle; the type to be long primer, and the time twelve hours. George is tauned among printers an "em-phatically fast crab." Coder 66t 2,000 ema long primer in less than two hours. Thomas James Ham, editor of The Herald, says he has suree or four compositors in his establishment who can distance Bosler. The match is for \$150, and the trial will have place nour the close of the present month.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1867.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

TERMS OF THE TEIBUNE

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per anotion. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per annum. Advertising Rates

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natice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whelever intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and adde-or the writer—not unconsarily for publication, but as a guaranty. Ins good faith. TO GORRESPONDENTS.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to Tun Talk-unn, New York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

IF A letter on Architecture in Philadelphia, from our special correspondent, Dramatic Notes, a letter from our special correspondent at Hong-Hong, Grop Reports, an article on Strauberries, and other matters, will be found on the second page; the Money Article and Markets on the third page; Literary Items on the kets on the third page; Literary Items on the sixth page, and Civil Court reports on the seventh

The English House of Commons last night concluded the discussion on the redistribution of Parliamentary seats. The plan of Government was adopted by a majority of eight.

We learn from the proceedings of the Geographical Society of England that an expedition will soon leave England in search of Dr. Livingstone. The belief that he is still alive is becoming almost universal.

Gen. Escobedo, on the 24th of May, issued the necessary order for the trial of Maximilian. Miramon, and Mejia. Maximilian asked permission to request some persons in the City of Mexico to act as his defenders, and his request was forwarded to the parties addressed.

The papers and letters from Paris are naturally filled with glowing descriptions of the congregation of monarchs. We give elsewhere from Galignani's Messenger, the English paper in Paris, an account of a grand soirce at the opera, at which all the royal visitors were

The English Government is the first to pubish the diplomatic "Correspondence respecting the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg." It adds but little to what was already known from the newspaper accounts, but is valuable for giving for the first time a connected history of the diplomatic part of the Luxemburg question.

Baron von Beust, the present Prime Minister of Austria, continues his efforts for gaining the confidence and cooperation of the Liberal party of Austria. After having satisfied the Magyara and appointed advanced Liberals and Democrats presiding officers of the Austrian Diet, he announces a law establishing the responsibility of the Ministry, and other sweeping reforms.

Active measures are in progress for repairing the broken Atlantic Cable. A steamer arrived at Heart's Content on Sunday morning last, to be employed in the work as soon as the weather will permit, the officers in charge of the expedition being the Telegraphic Engineer and the Electrician who superintended operations on the Great Eastern last year. Meanwhile, a survey ing steamer is about to take soundings, under orders of the British Admiralty, for the new Cable, to be laid this Summer, for the New-York and London Telegraph Company.

The Surratt trial began in earnest yesterday, when the witnesses for the prosecution were examined. Most of the testimony merely repeated facts known to the public, but that of Joseph Dye, a sergeant in the United States Army, is new and important. This witness positively identified Surratt as the man who, on the night of the murder, met and conferred with Booth at the theater, immediately before the assassination, and three times called the hour. This testimony, if not shaken, will destroy the alibi upon which the defense is expected to rest.

The latest steamer dispatches from Berlin announce that the Governments of Wurtemberg. Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt have come to an agreement with Prussia on the reconstruction of the Zollverein. The three countries. it is stated, will elect deputies who will take part in the discussions of the North-German Parliament on tariff questions. If true, this would be a most important step toward the consummation of the unity of all Germany. The Government of Bayaria, it is stated, was still holding back, but its adhesion to the treaty was confidently expected.

Our special correspondent at Hong Kong gives us full particulars this morning of the reported massacre of the crew of an American bark on the coast of the Island of Formosa. The captain, his wife, two mates, and nine Chinese sailors are supposed to have been killed, only one Chineman making his escape. The Atlantic Telegraph has already informed us that an American gunboat has avenged the outrage by bombarding the island; but as the island is tolerably large-about twice as big as the State of New-Jersey-and the massacre took place not at any town or village, but in the bush, the proceeding does not promise, on the face of it, to be very efficacious.

The correspondent of The Charleston Mercury. who recently had an interview with Mr. Johnson, writes: "In conversation with individuals he was not politically reserved, and did not hesitate to express his anxiety that not only for its own welfare, but for the peace of the country, the South should get back into the Union with as little delay as practicable. And there were some who left his presence satisfied that the usurpations of power, and free and easy exercise of military authority in certain extreme Southern quarters, would ere long receive a check which would remind officials that one Andrew Johnson is still the President of the United States."

A Cable dispatch from London, received here early this morning, announces news of a startling character. Last night a mob attacked a Tory meeting at St. James Hall, stormed the platform, and erected a red flag surmounted by a cap of Liberty. There was much fighting, we are told, and there have been many arrests, but we are not informed whether the soldiers have been called out. The dispatch says the attacking party was a "Re-"form" mob-a rather indefinite term, but of a prison "A building for the confinesufficient to indicate that the trouble has "ment and safe custody of debtors and crim-

conjecture. Have the Tories been playing a double game in the concessions which they have, apparently in good faith, been making to the popular demands? Has some secret treachery been suddenly discovered, rousing the passions of the people to fury? Or has concession come too late to prevent revolution? Whatever may have been the cause of this serious disturbance of the public peace, the fact that the red flag and the cap of Liberty have been raised in Eugland is of ominous significance. When things have come to this pass, the aristocracy must look to themselves. Further advices relative to the riot will naturally be looked for with some anxiety; but for our part we are inclined to seek for the explanation of this revolutionary demonstration in causes other than the agitation on the Reform question. These causes are to be found, we believe, in the conviction which has been of late growing in the minds of the masses in England that their interests have been systematically ignored by the aristocratic factions which have alternately held the reins of power in that country, and in their determination to have democratic equality. The end of the reigs of foudal ideas and institutions in the old country is at hand, the hour of the people's triumph approaches, and no human power can post-

THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT. The President and his Cabinet yesterday decided that the opinion of the Attorney General necessitates the revoking of those acts of the District Commanders which it declared to be illegal. Mr. Stanbery himself pointed out that such action would necessarily follow the approval of his argument. "There is," be said, "an executive "duty to be performed here which can-"not safely be avoided or delayed," and in support of this conclusion, he quoted recent decisions of the Supreme Court, in an elaborate argument. It is evident that the Presidential interpretation of the Reconstruction law is not intended to be merely a theory; it is to be carried out. As rapidly as possible our soldiers in the Rebel States are to be converted into uniformed policemen, powerless to repress disloyalty or punish crime, except when they take the shape of murder and massacre. All that Sheridan, and Sickles, and Pope have done to protect loyal men, and to prevent the States from falling altogether into Rebel control, is to be undone by peremptory order. All that the people did through their Congress is to be undone by one man. The law is to be nullified. We are constrained to believe that this is the President's intention, and that he means that his lightning and Mr. Stanbery's thunder shall fall together. Already the Rebels in New-Orleans are rejoicing in the faith that Monroe and Abell are to be reinstated in the offices they abused. If this is not the President's intention, the opinion of his officer is waste paper, and the Cabinet moeting yesterday an idle threat. But there is a thunderbolt behind that Mr. Johnson wields, and if, indeed, this issue is to be forced upon the country, it will be promptly met. Gen. Schenck, it is said. has already summoned the Members of Congress to Washington, and, our dispatches say, of the fourteen Senators who have accompanied Senator Wade on his Western excursion there is not one who has not decided that a July session is necessary.

PRISON DISCIPLINE AND SOLDIER CON-

VICTS. If a man of benevotest aims and good administrative ability had the leisure and the inclination to spend his life in efforts to benefit is kind, it is doubtful whether he could attain his object more effectually than by following in the footsteps of Howard, the philanthropist. It is the sick who need a physician; and this is as true in a moral and intellectual sense as in a physical one. There are patients in our

penitentiaries as surely as in our hospitals. The old idea of a prison is that it is a place first of punishment in requital for wrongdoing, and next of restraint to prevent wicked men and women from roaming at large in society. Under such a view of the case, all that is necessary is that the walls should be strong and the locks of the best pattern; that there should be plenty of hand-cuffs; a fair supply of straight-jackets; good stout iron staples in some of the cells, with reliable chains attached; a cat-o'-uine-tails, or some other equally persuasive weapon, always at hand, and a stout gang of hands fitted to manipulate these various appliances-men who won't take any nonsense, and have no weak scruples about compelling order and quiet by the convenient short-cut of force. The ideal of a failor, under this old system, is a burly official, with a revolver on one side of his belt

and a bunch of keys dangling from the other. This is in accordance with the old Jewish doctrine of retaliatory justice, "An eye for an "eye, a tooth for a tooth." Its supporters talk about the offended dignity of the law; a human holocaust, they think, must be offered up in expiation. Sin is to be punished, they believe, eternally by God in the next world; why should not man try his hand in the same direction, in this? Their idea is that prisons should be made a terror to evil-doers; the more uncomfortable the more efficient. They do not usually carry their Ideas as far as the Venetian Inquisitors, who, in that celebrated prison which was reached by the "Bridge of Sighs," thrust the culprits in the depth of Winter into subterranean dungeons, dripping with wet, and removed them sus piombi (that is, to low-roofed garrets under the leads), when the fierce sun of July beat on the metal close above their heads. But the principle is the same. If the prisoners lie on straw never changed till it is filthy, if the ventilation be bad, if the fare be miserable, if the confinement be excessive, producing disease, what matter? The more forcible is the example to deter others from crime.

All that was in character during pagan times; it suited pagan ideas. But we are, or profess to be, Christians. We live under a system of which the Author substituted the agency of love for the rule of fear; mercy for vengeance. We go to churches where we hear such texts as this: "There is more joy in "Heaven over one sinner that repenteth than " over ninety and nine just persons." If we are to act in the spirit of that text, it is not enough to have Christian churches; we must have Christian prisons also.

In the old fundamental idea touching the best mode of preventing or diminishing crime, there is a radical error. A prison should not be a mere place of incarceration, still less a place of suffering; it should be a place of reformation. Is that a common-place idea? It is not found in our dictionaries; scarcely in our encyclopedias. What is Noah Webster's conception

"restraint." Even in that useful publication the American Cyclopedia, though much valuable information is contained in the article Prison, as to the proper construction and ventilation of the buildings, as to the relative advantages of the congregate and the separate systems, as to the necessity for cleanliness, good order and humane treatment, there is not a word to the effect that prisons ought to be schools of reform. There is no advance beyond what Cicero said two thousand years ago, that a prison should be a place not of punish-

ment but of restraint. Our attention has been more particularly called to this subject at the present time, bacause of some recent facts disclosed in reports on our prisons and prison discipline. The war of the Rebellion, which has done so much to regenerate our country, has given us some remarkable figures in the statistics of crime. Even during the war with Mexico it had been observed that the number of convicted criminals diminished while it lasted, and increased after its close. The same results have followed the late contest, but in a much more marked manner.

The average number of males confined in Sing Sing were: In the year 1861, 1,280; in the year 1863, 1,147; in the year 1863, 890; in the year 1864, 796; in the year 1863, 689. In five years the numbers had diminished nearly onehalf But what was the result when the war ceased? We have an item in regard to it in, the Report of the New-York Prison Association for 1866: "On the closing of the war the number of prisoners began to increase, and increased so rapidly that in six months the "number of commitments was three times as great as the number had been during the same months of the previous year."

But this is a partial clue only to the entire truth. A recent report of the Inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania informs us that out of 334 convicts committed in 1866, no less than 246, or seventy per cent, had served in the army. From the report for 1866 of the Massachusetta State Prison, we have a similar result, the whole number of commitments for the year having been 247, of whom 171-or very nearly seventy per cent-had been soldiers.

What a startling fact is this! Seven out of every ten of the convicts in these two large establishments were among the defenders of their country when her very existence was imperiled. The New-York Report above referred to gives us a hint as to how this has occurred It says: "The convictions in the City of New-York for crimes of violence were 634 in 1864 'and 995 in 1865." This was an increase of

about sixty per cent. There is subject for deep reflection in all this. It affords evidence, in the first place, of the demoralizing effects of war. The vast good the late war has done has been purchased at expense of much evil. The men who risked their lives that the national existence might be preserved were exposed, in so doing, to temptations which some of them were unable

to resist. If the records of the two prisons referred to afford a fair average of the general results, two-thirds of those men whose fate will be influenced by our legislation on prison discipline are persons to whom, be their errors and crimes what they will, the nation owes a debt of gratitude still. Some of them, doubtless, were lawless characters before they entered the army. Others may have owed their lawlessness to the daily scenes of violence which war presents. As to these last, ought not we who benefited by the war to do our best toward correction of the evil influence it produced on them? If it be a duty incumbent upon us, as we would civilize society, to substitute for prisons of mere restraint, reformatories for criminals, is it not doubly our duty to do this when thereby we may effect the redemption of these men who suffered in

perity and peace? We shall recur to the subject of prison man agement more in detail, in a future number.

mind and morals that we might live in pros

# LONDON ROUGHS.

Rowdyism appears to be just now rampant in Lordon. The Times of the 5th inst. contains no fewer than seven letters, detailing outrages and robberies committed in that city by roughs and pickpockets two days before, on the occasion of some militia display, and that too in broad daylight, and in one of the most aristocratic quarters of the city. A large number of these desperate characters accompanied a militia regiment in its march through the streets, and during their progress rushed upon several peaceable citizens, maltreating them most shamefully, and robbing them of watches and money. One gentleman was "swept against "the iron railings, and two or three of the mob drew out pocket handkerchiefs, which they flourished before him, dancing round 'him like wild Indians." Another gentleman was "suddenly pounced on, and his watch was as suddenly hoisted in the air by a very dirty hand, with a shout of triumph, while divers "other dirty hands were thrust into all his 'pockets." According to the account he gives he was "completely polished off." A third " was suddenly rushed at by a whole posse of roughs," received a severe kick on the shin, was thrown down on his face, and robbed of his watch and chain. A fourth was thrown on the ground, and plundered of watch and chain, searf and pin, purse and handkerchief. A fifth was surrounded by 15 or 20 of the blackguards, who tore open his overcoat and waistcoat, turned all his pockets inside out, and carried off all their contents. A sixth was attacked by "a large body," and his waistcoat and watch-chain cut. And another gentleman testifies to seeing, on the same day, " a peaceable, tax-paying, lawabiding fellow parishioner with crushed hat and dislocated umbrella in one hand, and broken watch chain, flying along the Queen's 'highway almost for his life, from a body of 'fully 100 ruffianly thieves, the advance-guard of the militia, who were returning to bar-"racks." And all this time a policeman was nowhere to be seen! A pretty state of things truly for the metropolis of a country, some of whose most prominent public men have been wont to make offensive boast of its superior civilization in comparison with that of other Christian lands. Europe has certainly sent over to this country a lot of very disorderly and troublesome characters; but in view of the doings of these London roughs, we think even Roebuck will be compelled to admit that 'scum and scoundrelism" are to be found in England as well as in America. If we have plenty of "hard cases" to deal with here, it is evident that our English friends are no bet-

ter off than we are in this respect.

It is currently reported in London that Jefferson Davis is about to visit England as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, and the fact that the Duke is the intimate friend of the Prince of Wales is supposed to land to the story a political complexion. Very little configrown out of the Reform agitation. In what "inals committed by process of law; a place dence, however, in such an interpretation of year is Henry C. Hunter, a son of the Hen. John Hunter, way it has done so, however, we are left to "of safe custody; a place of confinement or the rumor will be felt by any one who recalls late a Democratic member of Congress from Brooklyn.

the traditional hostility of the house of Sutherland to negro Slavery, and remembers that the dowager Duchess, the mother of the present Duke, is the friend of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and was throughout the war the warm friend of the American Union.

REVOLUTION.

We seem to be on the verge of an Industrial Revolution. Everywhere is the cooperative movement discussed, and the hopes held out to the laborer are almost electrifying. Two things are favorable and will be noted by those who have seen many hopeful schemes perish. One is, there are no attacks on the Social System, and the family relation is as firm as the ancient rocks. The other is the conviction that no cooperation is possible if members are idle, intemperate, or even immoral. In self-protection, and in common prudence, only the best materials will be selected. Thus does cooperation arise to the diguity of a moral reform and even of a religious movement. Beside this, there are startling results in a quarter quite unexpected. The proprietors of heavy manufacturing establishments are aroused. Anticipating that labor may become still more uncertain, some of the heaviest firms are proposing consolidation, that they may have all the advantage which abundant capital can bestow. They know what it has done. Some, already, have consolidated. Another important movement is about to

take place in this city. Sufficient capital has been raised to start a cooperative Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods House, and it only remains to complete the details of the organization. The outlines of the plan are to employ experienced managers, and salesmen fitted for the place, who now are in our large establishments, but who have no prospect of rising, not because they have not qualification, but because there are no vacancies. There are said to be salesmen in large houses in this city who, having a percentage on their sales, make \$20,000 a year. Some few are making even more. The location of the new house will not be in a marble building, but where rent is moderate. Silk sold in Centre-st, will be as valuable in Michigan as if bought in Broadway. By such economies it is expected that at least \$100,000 a year can be saved, and this sum will enable the projectors to sell goods cheap. County merchants will be expected to become stockholders, or, if they do not, it is in the scheme that they will be such, in part, for they are to draw dividends according to the amount of their purchases. Meanwhile, capital has a share, and the clerks and managers another share. It is thought that if the concern is wisely managed the final result will be that all other establishments in time will be forced into the measure. Then hosts of middlemen, commercial travelers, and high-salaried clerks will be displaced.

One might think this enterprise unconnected

brand-new names, forged to do honor to village politicians or rich mill-owners, who a generation hence will be utterly forgotten. The localities all about New-York, memorable in Revolutionary history or immortalized in the pages of Irving and our othersbest authors. | P are rapidly putting on shoddy disguises, and in a century more may become objects of antiquarian search. A little while ago some vandals laid profane hands upon Spuyten Duyvel Creek, dear to all readers of Knickerbocker's Chronicle, and tried to rebaptize it by we forget what modern and utterly unmeaning name; but, thank fortune. they were defeated. Tubbyhook-not a pretty appellation, certainly, yet of an ugliness so downright and comical that there is a sort of pleasure in pronouncing it-is known no more to the Hudson; the pretty cluster of villas which bore it has grown genteel, and must be called Inwood. Now there is an attempt making to abolish Dobbs' Ferry. This will never do. Dobbs' Ferry belongs to history. It is in the Revolutionary records, and if we lose it a leaf will seem to have been torn out of our chronicles. Beside, there is a pleasant flavor in the name itself, a suggestion of shady lanes, comfortable old farm-houses, cool springs, and all the sweetness of a rural Summer, while Paulding, which is proposed as the substitute, inevitably brings up to mind a staring railroad station and a brick grocery. If we must honor our great men by making them stand sponsors for our villages. there are surely new settlements enough to supply any reasonable demand. In deference to history and common sense let us keep the old names as they are.

The East India Telegraph Company of New-York is now sending out materials for its submarine line between Hong Kong and Shanghai, and a contract has already been made in England for the manufacture of the cable. It will connect with all the intermediate open ports on the China coast. Before many years there will probably be an oceanic telegraph between Hong Kong and San Francisco, by way of Japan and the Sandwich Islands; and then nearly all the cities of the civilized world will have instantaneous communication with one another.

An enterprising man, who has made a great deal of money, and a great deal of reputation of a certain kind, by gift enterprises, in this city and the West, was arrested on Wednesday as a swindler, and, we trust, will get his deserts. We hope the very foolish people who sent him a dollar in the expectation of getting ten thousand dollars in return, will get their deserts too. The best way to cure their folly is for somebody to cheat them. The people of Central City, Colorado, have

subscribed \$5,000 to be paid for Indian scalps with the ears on," at the rate of \$20 a piece. From all appearances Gen. Sherman will have to fight with a two-edged sword, and it may be questioned whother the white or the red savages are the more lawless and brutal.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET DECIDED ON REVOKING THE MILITARY REMOVALS-A DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH BY THENGHAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 19, 1809 An extra session of the Cabinet was commenced today at 11 o'clock and continued until 24 p. m., to conaider what course should be token upon the acts of Southern commanders in the removal of State officers, etc., applying the legal opinion and construction of the Attorney-General to the fact. It is understood that the President and Cabinet are clearly decided upon revoking the military orders specially referred to in the Attorney-General's opinion, and it is probable that such rovocation will take place within a few days. Much of this will necessarily be done by correspondence with the military commanders, all of whom have asked instructions upon their acts, or submitted reports of them for approval or disapproval by the Executive. The generals in command, save Sheridan, concede the authority of the President to supervise their action, and recognize his power under this supervisory discretion to revoke their orders, and hence some of them have asked instructions in order that uniformity of action and ruling upon the law may be attained throughout the five Districts. Several Democratic Congressmen are here for the

purpose of organizing a plan for a political campaign in the Southern States. The Democracy are evidently getting alarmed at the progress made by Ropublicans in the South, and intend to make an effort to recover their lost ground. The Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this

city. His disease kaving assumed a typhoid form there is little hope of his recovery. The duties of | \* office are being performed by John W. Stokes, chief clerk of the Department. Gen. Schenck has gone home to Ohio to attend the

Republican State Convention to be held the coming week. The President and party leave here at 7:45 a. re next Friday, direct for New-York, where they expect to arrive in the evening of the same day, and put up for the night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They will

leave New-York on Saturday morning at 8:45, passing through, and briefly receiving the tendered hospitalities of New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester, arriving in Boston at 5 o'clock, Saturday evening. The party remain in Boston until the couclusion of the ceremonies on the Monday following, Meantime, the route of the return to Washington will be determined. Physicians report that every doctor in respectable

practice in this city has under treatment from 2 to 50 cases of typhoid fover. The disease is unusually fatal. The President has recognized José A. Goday as

Consul of Nicaragua at San Francisco, and C. P. Doysen as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway Pensacola, Fla.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN AT WALLACK'S THEATER "Shamus O'Brien" was first acted at Wallack's

Theater on the night of July 30, 1865. We described it at the time. (See TRIBUNE of July 31 and Aug. 4, last year.) Last evening it was again revived at the same theater, One might think this enterprise unconnected with the interest of the laborer. Not so. First, the laborer will be able to buy cheaper goods. Then the house will be immediately connected with the manufacturer. All that is needed to complete the circle is that the manufacturing establishment should be conducted by cooperatives.

When a Blubb or a Stobbs, having made a fortune in ignoble pursuits, aspires to enter the charmed circles of aristocratic life, and to bury his original meanness in everlasting oblivion, the impulse which drives him to exchange his plebeian patronymic for some high sounding name, like Fitzclarence or De Courcy, however we may laugh at it, is at least intelligible. But the passion for changing the names of towns and villages, to which we Americans are so much addicted, is not only silly, but incomprhensible. We sweep away our old Dutch and Indian words, which, if not always melodious, have at least some historical value, and we put up in their place brand-new names, forged to do honor to village brand-new names, forged to do honor to village. and was acted, with much the same cast as before, in a very spirited manner. The chief merit of the play is gold lace, and he put his audience in a frequent glow of merriment. Mrs. Jennings played Mary Kennedy—the part originally assumed by Miss Ross Cooke—and invested it with delictous grace. Mrs. Winter, who, on this oreaston made her first appearance at this theater, enacted Kate O'Comor. As this lady is the wife of the dramatic editor of this paper, it is proper, we think, that no opinion respecting her acting should be expressed in these columns. The audience, last evening, received her cordially and kindly. Mr. Ringgold, as Sir Derry Down—the part originally played by Mr. W. R. Flord—materially contributed to the element of humor in the representation. Mr. Williamson, as Licul Kensedy, gracefully interpreted a very slight part. Both these young actors, by their industrious study, their tack, and their genuine ambition, inspire real interest and hopeful anticipation. Well presented and carefully acted, "Shamso O'Brien" presents agreeable studies of Irish character and Irish rural life, and we dare say the piece will continue to attract good audiences to Wallack's Theater for some time to come. The house was full last night, notwithstanding the weather, which, varying from slao year to sultriness, was altogether intolerable. We have omit ed to note that a relic of that popular orchestra leader and kind and genial gentleman, the late J. P. Cooke, was rate more presented last evening, in the shape of the over ure and incidental music that he arranged expressly for "Shamus O'Brien." An Irish lig was also danced, to music composed by Mr. John Brougham.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS BROWN.

Mr. Thomas Brown, for several years a well-known Western journalist, and latterly connected with the United States Treasury Department, died in Brookly : on Thursday, the 13th inst., of typhoid fever. Mr. Brown was a son of the Hon. Turner G. Brown of Londonds T. Guernsey Co., Ohio, and was born and passed the car st years of his life on his father's farm. For some time as taught school, and then entered Franklin College, Atta graduating, he studied law in Cleveland, and pract st there a short time, in connection with the Hon. Salene Williamson, now member of the Ohio State Senate. Mr. Brown took a prominent part in the Free Soil mavement of 1848, and in 1850 he abandoned the profession of law, and, in connection with Col. John C. Vaughn established The True Democrat, the Free Soil organ of Northern Ohio. In 1853 he withdres from The Democrat, which, in the course of the next year, became The Oleveland Leader, and established The Ohis Furmer. At this time he became a warm personal friend of the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, and on that gentleman's socession to the Treasury Mr. Brown was appointed special Agent of the Treasury Department for the Pacific coast. In that capacity he first went to San Francisco in 1862, and while there he settled many irregularities in the management of the United States Mint, Marine Hospital, and Custom-House. After his return to this city, he acted for some time as Private Secretary to Collector Smyths. and at the time of his death was Supervisor and special agent of the Department in this city. His success in the transaction of the business intrusted to him has been so marked, and has brought him so favorably to the notice of the Department, that his name has been more than once prominently mentioned for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury: In politics Mr. Brown has always been a Radleal, and his personal acquaintance embraced nearly all the prominent men in all sections of the country. His desth will be deeply regretted by thousands. A man of kindest impulses and most generous heart, it was impossible to know without liking him. He possessed social qualities of the highest order, and, as a writer and thinker, was unusually successful. His strict integrity and devotion to principle were unimpeachable. His age at the time of his death was about 48. His remains have been taken to Cleveland for interment.

PERSONAL.-Waldemar Bodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation, who left here a short time ago for 85. Petersburg, to convey to his forernment the ratified Petersburg, to convey to his fovernment the ratified Russian-American Treaty, arrived here by the Persits, yesterday, and is at the Clarendon Horel, Admiral Hoff, U. S. Navy, is at the Brevcort House, Gov. Cumming, and the Hon. J. B. Ross, Georgia, Gen. C. Shriver, Baltimore, the Hon. Theo. Miller, Hudson, T. W. Ark, Vermont, and Col. Woodward, U. S. A., are at the S. Nicholas Hotel. Commander Davenport, U. S. N.; J. J. Santon, son of the Secretary of War, and Chales Cushing e at the Assorthouse. The Rev. T. G. Littell, Wilmyton, Del. Col. Royall, U. S. A., and Charies Adams, esq. London, are at at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. A. J. Axander, U. S. A., is at the Bancrott House. Col. T. A. Sott, Philadelphia, and Ward H. Lamon, Washington, as the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Henry C. Deming of Hartford, late Mem of Con-grees for that District, will deliver the Ford of July oration at Albany, and Murdoch, the actor and continued ist will read the Declaration of Independence

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David Bullington, an old citizen of Richmond, Va. Mr. Jerome Hopkins lectured at Poughkeepsie last

The Rev. Dr. Abner Jackson, the President of rt College, at Geneva, has concluded to accept the lengy of Trinity College at Hartford.